

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1738, July 12, 1952

MOUNT EVEREST AWAITS ITS CONQUERORS

Climbers preparing for new assaults on world's highest mountain

A reconnoitring party of the Swiss Everest expedition which left Geneva in March has climbed to within about 300 feet of the south summit. Led by the famous Alpine climber, Dr. Edmund Wyss-Dunant, the Swiss will attempt to reach the summit of the chief peak (29,002 feet) in October or November; and next year a British expedition will make a fresh assault on this monarch of the Himalayas.

In this article, British explorer John Brown discusses the hazards and difficulties and mysteries awaiting the would-be conquerors of Everest, and also recalls some of the valiant men who have perished in trying to reach the summit.

ERIC SHIPTON, leader of the 1951 survey of Mount Everest, had hoped to lead a British expedition this year, but when he returned from India at the end of last year, he found that the Swiss plans were almost complete. With great sportsmanship, he stood down, and also gave the benefit of his unrivalled experience, his maps, and his photographs to the Swiss team, so that they should have every advantage.

If the Swiss attempt in the autumn does not succeed, Shipton will be able to take out his British team next year with renewed hopes of being the first to succeed.

No one has been on so many Everest expeditions as Shipton, who has had a very adventurous life, and was at one time our Consul-General in Kashgar. This year he tried to climb Cho-Oyu, 20 miles from Everest, but had to give up.

It might be easier for the British if they climbed from the Tibetan side of the mountain, where the

Rongbuk Monastery stands on the glacier plateau, 16,000 feet above sea level. But Tibet is occupied by the Chinese Communist armies, and the frontier is closed to us.

It may seem strange to some people that Everest has not been climbed, although expeditions from Britain have been going out at intervals for thirty years. But they do not realise the difficulties of work at such high altitudes.

FIVE MILES HIGH

Even a pocket-knife seems a heavy burden about five miles up in the sky. Men suck in the thin air in great gasps, sometimes as many as fifteen to a pace forward. They suffer from blinding headaches and sickness, and a feeling of stupidity. There is difficulty in understanding a simple message.

It is burning hot in the sunshine at those heights, and bitterly cold at night. Yet it is impossible to cook food, because of the lack of oxygen in the air and low pressure.

Besides that, there are strange alterations in people's taste. A man who will not eat sweets at sea level suddenly finds a craving for sugar.

Climbers often quarrel, although they are normally the best of friends. Back at the foot of the mountain all this is forgotten, and friendships are restored—to last a lifetime.

BRAVE CLIMBERS

Everest has already cost a number of lives, and it may be that the extreme summit, 29,002 feet high, will never be reached without oxygen.

Not everyone is suitable to take part in such a climb. Unless a man has done a good deal of climbing in the Alps, and had at least one Himalayan season, he has no chance of being selected for an Everest expedition.

It is possible that Mallory and Irvine, the British climbers who never returned from their final bid, reached the summit. They were seen moving at over 28,000 feet when snow-mist blotted them from

What is it?

A picture of concentration is provided by these children from Ashburnham School, Chelsea. They are in one of the groups who are taken on bird-watching expeditions into Kensington Gardens by Miss Jacqueline Palmer, of the Natural History Museum.



MUSSOLINI'S HORSE IN VILLAGE FETE

The 23-year-old grey horse, Roma, which for years was the charger of Benito Mussolini, is figuring in a new role this month.

He will be ridden in the village pageant at Thornhill, near Dewsbury, nightly for a week, by the Rev. K. M. Wiley, curate of Thornhill, who takes the role of St. Michael.

For Mr. Wiley—a South African clergyman, who is shortly returning home—the event represents a remarkable turn of fortune's wheel, for during the war he was captured at Tobruk and spent many months in one of Mussolini's prisoner-of-war camps.

Captain Walter Millington of Cawthorne, who acquired Roma in Italy in 1944, describes him as "a fine horse," and says he is a gentle animal. He is, of course, well accustomed to brass bands and martial music.

WASHING UP

A famous British firm has built a glass skyscraper in New York with its own window-washing apparatus attached.

Designed on the principle of a lift, the apparatus carries two men in a cradle which takes six days to creep over all the glass. The mobile washer travels at the rate of 35 feet a minute, and the men are carried to a height of 300 feet

OFF THE RAILS

A diesel rail-car drove slowly into Arley Station, Worcestershire, with a nine-month-old calf below, walking between the rails.

The calf had strayed and been run over by the rail-car just outside the station, and luckily had escaped serious injury; but it had refused to emerge, and so the driver had to continue with the calf walking under the car.

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INDIA AND HER BRAVE NEW PLANS

By the CN Diplomatic Correspondent

INDIA has so many far-reaching plans under way that Mr. Nehru, the Prime Minister of her recently-elected Government, is working sixteen hours a day to supervise them. He believes that India can become self-sufficient and at the same time play a vital part in world affairs. Is he right?

Although Mr. Nehru and his Congress Party were in power before—the elections merely confirmed them in office—hitherto they were only a provisional Government. Now they have to reveal whether their republican Parliamentary system can work smoothly.

The vast country, where there were 500 separate States before independence was achieved, has certainly been gathered under one constitution.

ORDERLY GOVERNMENT

It was an astonishing feat to do this peacefully and ensure orderly administration for the country. What remains to be discovered is whether Parliamentary Government as we understand it will work.

One of Mr. Nehru's difficulties is the number of distinct races (each with its own language) over whom he has to hold authority. Under these circumstances the business of government is made easier by issuing direct regulations and orders, instead of reaching decisions through Parliament.

Against these symptoms of a growth towards absolute power, it can be said that India's present Government have great ideals. This is emphasised by the fact that despite their problems at home, they are equally concerned to play a major part in healing troubles abroad.

Mr. Nehru has long had the idea that his country can be the means of promoting new understanding between the Communism of the East and the free democracies of the West. In practical terms he believes that his Government could provide men who could smooth out conflict and distrust.

The first target in this direction would be a settlement in Korea. This of itself would probably lead to more settled conditions through-

out the Far East; and to this end India has been strictly neutral in the tense chess-game of politics between the Western Powers and Russia, the guiding force of Eastern Communism.

Britain and America well understand this attitude. Even though it means India sometimes drawing apart from the long arguments in the councils of the United Nations, and withholding her vote, there is no resentment. Indeed, both Britain and America are doing as much as possible to give India the help at home which she so sorely needs.

There will be a serious shortage of food there for many years to come. Efforts to change the primitive methods of cultivation, so that the land will yield higher crops, must inevitably take years to succeed; and the only alternative is for India to build up her industries and improve trade, so that she can buy more food from abroad.

AMBITIOUS PLANS

Against this background is set the new Government's most ambitious task. This is the Five Year Plan which they are just beginning to launch, after much preparation.

Under this plan they intend to build irrigation plants to make food-growing more efficient; huge dams and power-stations to help industry; new roads and railways to open up the country for trade; aerodromes, hospitals, and more schools to transform India into a vigorous country of vast enterprise.

All these developments, of course, call for huge sums of money and first-class statesmanship—and unlimited patience.

But the adage Where there's a will... is as true for nations as for individuals; and the most encouraging factor prevailing in India—that vast land so old, yet so young in worldly affairs—is the boundless determination of her statesmen to succeed.

WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Continued from page 1

sight. Years later an ice-axe of theirs was recovered by another expedition.

The most gallant bid for Everest was that of Maurice Wilson of Bradford. He disguised himself as a native to cross the frontier from India to Tibet, and made his way alone to the Rongbuk Monastery.

He believed that by prolonged fasting he could so develop his body that it would resist fatigue, hunger, and thirst. Single-handed, he tried to climb Everest. He found stores of tinned food left by previous expeditions, and went on and on.

At 21,000 feet, he was overcome by the intense cold and died. His body was found by later climbers.

There are rumours that the Russians will have an expedition on

the Tibetan side of the mountain next May. Many of the best Russian climbers have already been up as high as 24,000 feet in the Pamirs, and they are specially anxious to win national glory in Tibet. There is a good deal in their favour, as the approach through Tibet is easier than the long march from Katmandu through Nepal.

The adventure of the high snows continues to beckon adventurers from all over the world.

EVEREST ON VIEW

An exhibition showing the records and achievements of the nine expeditions which since 1920 have attempted to scale Mount Everest is now open at the Tea Centre, in Regent Street, London.

The admission charge is one shilling (children sixpence)



If only we had the money! A glance at Parliamentary answers and debates shows how the economic crisis not only cuts down the supply of our immediate necessities but puts out of reach so many desirable things.

Colour television, for instance. How nice to see things as they are, instead of through the black-and-white screen! But, although some systems of colour television are available, the money needed to apply them is not.

Technical experts say pictures could be flashed direct from TV cameras in the United States to this country, or vice versa. But there, again, the vast capital outlay is beyond us at present.

New schools, new cars, more new towns, more telephones, better roads, ration-free sweets—all these lie in the future. This Mr. Crisis is an unpleasant fellow indeed!

SOON we may be seeing some interesting visitors at Westminster. They are coming from Hong Kong to study the procedure methods of the Mother of Parliaments.

In the last six years 15 legislative experts from eleven British territories overseas have come here for "refresher" courses and guidance in Parliamentary practice. In addition, the Clerk Assistant of the Commons, Mr. E. A. Fellowes, has visited many territories giving advice.

This is a difficult but supremely important task. It is next to impossible to devise set rules to meet the needs of such a various "family." But it is a great tribute to our system that so many people—60 millions in the Colonial Empire alone—should have adopted so many of our Parliamentary ways.

MANY tortoises do not survive their first winter in this country. M.P.s have been disturbed to learn that the Government have no powers under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, to protect them from unnecessary suffering during their passage from North Africa and on landing.

THE clothing trade term for out-sizes is persons of "excessive figuration." But, says Mr. Pannell—"for the benefit of people who believe in pure English"—he always refers to "the fat, the corpulent, the plump, the plummy, the massive, the long, large and big."

CLOUDED: Nothing depresses mankind quite so much as the totally incomprehensible. — Mr. Stanley Evans.

UNCLOUDED: The Lord President puts such a silver lining on the most sordid things that we look upon it as if he is presenting us with another golden opportunity. — Lord Calverley.

News From Everywhere

LEATHER LASTS

Leather salvaged from a Swedish vessel sunk in 1659 has been bought by a Danish shoemaker.

To mark the 50th anniversary of the Berlin underground system, London Transport has presented a replica of one of its station nameplates to be displayed in a Berlin station.

Britain earned £103,000,000 from 695,000 overseas visitors during the year ended March 31.

Gold was found in an avalanche of water, boulders, mud, and logs which hit the town of Walhalla, Australia. Prospectors said that it showed there were rich streaks of gold in the neighbourhood.

Passingford Bridge, at Stapleford Towney, Essex, is undergoing its first repairs since it was built 167 years ago.

HUMBER HELICOPTER

A helicopter service between Hull and Grimsby is under consideration. The new Humber bridge is not likely to be started for some time, and a helicopter service would overcome the present ferry difficulties and tide and shifting sandbanks.

Sea cadets from all over the Empire are now attending the first Empire Sea Cadet camp to be held in England. The camp opened aboard H.M.S. Osprey at Portland.

Mexican archaeologists have discovered a Mayan sacrifice chamber 80 feet under the temple at Palenque.

Preparations are already being made to receive more than 13,000 Boy Scouts from 15 countries who in December will attend the Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree at Prospect, near Sydney.

BRAVE BOY

Barry Woods, aged twelve, of Teddington, Middlesex, recently dived into the Thames at Twickenham to rescue a baby strapped in a pram floating down the river. Then he dived in again and towed the pram to the bank.

A recent survey shows that there are about 74,800,000 telephones in the world—three to every hundred of the total world population.

SCHOOL IN PALACE

Addington Palace, Surrey, has been let for fifty years by Croydon Council to the Royal School of Music. This fine building was for some time the home of Archbishops of Canterbury, five of whom are buried in the nearby churchyard.

Nine-year-old Roger Davis, of Henfield, Sussex, fell from the back of a tractor and was seriously injured by the trailer behind it. Yet, despite his pain, he did not cry. "You see," he explained, "I am a Cub." Roger has received a Letter for Meritorious Conduct.

Two Essex beauty spots—Danbury and Lingwood Commons, near Chelmsford—are to be given to the National Trust.

An 18th-century xylophone with glass notes has been sold in London. One of the rarest musical instruments in the world, it was made by a Soho firm who termed it a harmonica or "sticado pastorale." The range covers two octaves.

A nuclear research station is to be built in Europe. The site will be decided at the next meeting of the European Council in October.

SCOUTS OFF TO TURKEY

A party of boy Scouts will take off from Backhouse Airport this Saturday to spend three weeks in Turkey as guests of the Scouts in that country.

A plaque is to be fixed on the wall of the birthplace of Thomas Cook, founder of railway excursions, at Melbourne, Derbyshire.

Seventy miles of new paths are being made along the Pennine Way.

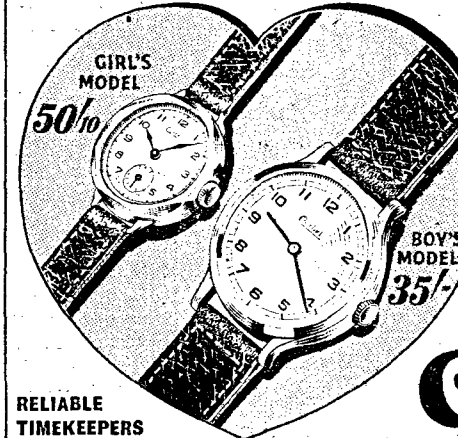
Fourteen-year-old Nancy Dawson, of Settle, Yorkshire, who acted as a messenger and carried hot tea for those injured in the train crash on lonely Blea Moor on April 18, has been presented with a wrist-watch by the Railway Executive.

26 YEARS IN 40 MINUTES

The Queen has received a new long-playing record of the historic events of her lifetime, beginning with the year of her birth and concluding with her Accession to the Throne last February.

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The Children's Newspaper, July 12, 1952

SCHOOL PATROLS IN THE U.S.

America is proud of her school patrols. Over half a million safety patrol members are enrolled to watch over America's twelve million children.

They paraded recently at Washington in their respective drill teams, equipped with badges, white Sam Browne belts, and school bands. One team carried a model traffic control light with the slogan: Light is Life and this Light may save your Life. Six patrollers were awarded gold medals for saving life.

So efficient are the patrols in Washington that no schoolchild in the city has been killed in the last two years. The patrols stand guard over crossings near the schools, watch children as they leave school, and generally guard the youngsters in the neighbourhood of the school. Through the patrols safety on the roads has become not only a lesson to be learned in school, but one to be practised outside.

CARS GET OUT OF BREATH

A car cannot reach very great heights in this country, but abroad there are roads climbing to altitudes of 10,000 feet and more. Here the air is so rarefied that an engine cannot breathe normally.

Many British cars for export are now being fitted with an altitude-compensator, especially those intended for mountainous countries. This corrects the fuel mixture as the air thins out, and keeps the engine running properly.

RARE PEBBLES

Collectors all over the world are busy looking for unusual pebbles which are to be used to decorate a fountain at the United Nations headquarters, New York, at the expense of U.S. schoolchildren.

The pure black pebbles seem to be the rarest kind, and only on the island of Rhodes, in the Aegean Sea, have some been found.

THE MANGO COMES TO BRITAIN

Tinned mango may soon be a favourite fruit in Britain; it is already becoming popular. In appearance it is rather like a big dull-green peach, and with a rich orange flesh, and a large stone in the centre.

The mango groves of India are not unlike our own apple orchards. The trunks of the trees are rough and gnarled, and the long smooth mango leaves are of all colours from pale green to vivid emerald. In the early part of the year the spikes of the white sweet-scented blossom appear, and towards the end of the hot weather the fruit ripens.

In some districts, when the fruit has been sucked by thirsty wayfarers and the stones thrown by the wayside, avenues of young mango trees have sprung up on either side of the road.

The mango groves are a haunt of brilliantly-coloured birds such as the Golden Oriole, who seek them for their shade and the insects found in their branches.

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY

Now in this country studying the working of our buses and coaches is Mr. Muhammad Anwar Khan from Pakistan. Mr. Khan, who manages an important Government Transport Service in his own country, has been awarded a United Nations Study Fellowship over here.

Keeping a hundred buses running in a mountainous province in Pakistan is no easy task, and Mr. Khan is on the lookout for ideas which will help him.

"For example, I have learned the use of trichlorethylene to remove grease," he says. "When I return home I want to instal this and a number of other ideas in our works."

When he gets back to Pakistan Mr. Khan plans to pass on the knowledge he has gained to other works managers.



Captain of the side

Fifteen-year-old Mary Weller of Woodchurch, Kent, is captain of the first XI at Westcliffe School, Tenterden—and the rest of the team are boys. Last year Mary won the school cup for the best cricket all-rounder, being second in the batting averages and third in the bowling averages. Here we see her leading out the team.

TREASURE-HUNTING IN A NOVEL WAY

Two Danish archaeologists are treasure-hunting with mine detectors in a place where treasure was discovered in the 17th and 18th centuries.

In those times two ancient golden drinking-horns were found in the same village, the first in 1639 and the second in 1734. Both were stolen from the Copenhagen Art Gallery in 1802 by a goldsmith who melted them down.

What they were like is only known from descriptions. They were engraved with human and animal figures and both had the same inscription in the Runic alphabet: "I, Laegaest of Holt, made this horn."

The modern archaeologists believe that more treasure may lie where these two horns were found in different centuries. They are excavating the ground over 600 square yards, and examining a wider area with mine detectors.

TWO BRAVE GUIDES

Two Girl Guides have been awarded Badges of Fortitude for courage, endurance, and cheerfulness in the face of great suffering. They are 16-year-old Gloria Newman of Wood Green, and 17-year-old Shirley Wilson of Smethwick.

Gloria has suffered from a crippling and painful illness since 1942, but she has never complained. Although now in hospital, encased in plaster, she is making dolls and learning to type.

Shirley, once an energetic outdoor girl, fell ill three years ago and is now a fragile invalid. She has always remained cheerful in the face of set-backs, treatment, and operations.

INDABA IN ESSEX

The first world Indaba ever held by Scouters is to take place on July 15, at Gilwell Park, Essex, where at least 44 different countries will be represented.

Indaba comes from the Zulu word meaning "a meeting for discussion by the elders or counsellors of the tribe."

ALL ABOUT THAT CAREER

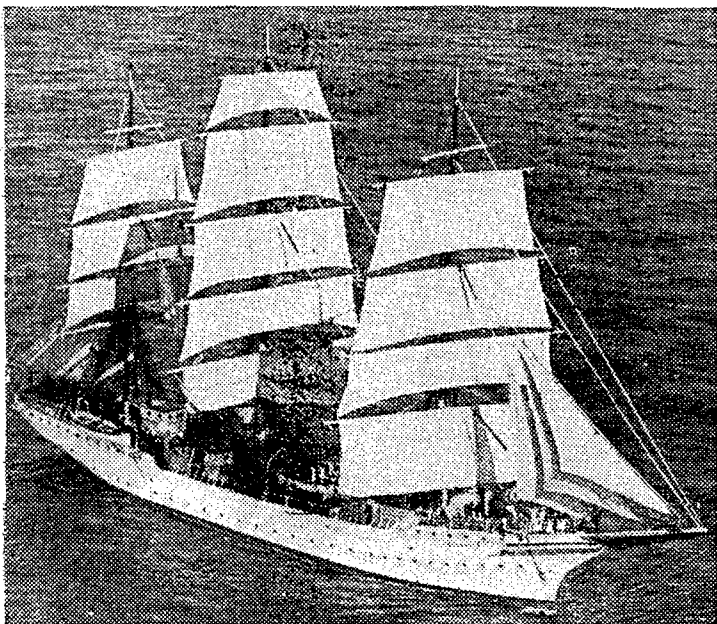
A book that will be welcomed by every schoolmaster and librarian in the country is the new Careers Encyclopedia (Avon Press, 25s.) which, in one attractive volume, gives reliable and up-to-date information about some 220 different occupations. Edited by G. H. Chaffe, it has an introduction by Lord Kemsley, and a foreword by Sir Cyril Burt.

The question of what we are going to be when we grow up is one that we and our parents should begin tackling when we are only eleven, advises Sir Cyril Burt. A good way of making a start in solving the important problem is to consult this book, which tells what the work is like, the age at which it can be entered, the educational standard necessary, the nature and the cost of the training, and where to write for further details.

There is also useful information about the General Certificate of Education, scholarships, emigration, and other matters of vital interest to all who must begin looking to the future.

CONSTABLE'S WILLOWS

Sir Alfred Munnings has launched a campaign to save the willows growing along the banks of the River Stour in Suffolk. Familiar to so many people through the paintings of Constable, these trees are now very old and overgrown and unless they receive attention soon they may fall.



In a summer breeze

The Sorlandet, a 577-ton Norwegian training ship with a crew of fifty cadets, makes a picture of rare loveliness as the sunshine gleams on her white sails and hull. She has lately passed her 25th anniversary.

Who says Mackintosh's?

we ALL say Mackintosh's

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Putting the view on record

On the tower of West Wycombe Church, 600 feet above sea level, these art students have found a splendid vantage-point, for the hilltop church commands one of the finest views in Buckinghamshire. The tower is surmounted by a huge gilded ball set up in the 18th century

GALLANT SPORTSMEN ALL

It is not often that a cricketer hands the umpire a pair of crutches before beginning to bowl; nor is it usual for a boy with only one leg to enter for school sports. Yet incidents of this kind are counted "normal" at the Heritage Craft School at Chailey, Sussex, whose annual sports were recently watched by an astonished crowd.

In the high jump, for instance, a

14-year-old boy unscrewed his wooden leg and handed it to a master before hopping forward and jumping 3 feet 8 inches. A second cripple, far less handicapped, beat him by an inch!

Some special features were introduced at this year's sports, but most of the events were similar to those at any school sports for able-bodied boys. In the long jump, one young cripple jumped 13 feet 4 inches.

Equally amazing is their success on the cricket field. The other day, writes a CN correspondent, I watched a boy put his crutches on one side before going on to bowl against a team of able-bodied boys from Fletching School.

Week after week these Heritage lads meet teams from local schools and despite their grim handicaps, frequently prove too good for their opponents.

ONE-HANDED BATSMAN

Last season there was a Heritage player, excelling both as a forcing batsman and fast bowler, who possessed only one hand. The handle of his bat was fixed to his left arm by a metal hook. Yet playing against the best able-bodied bowlers from the local schools, he constantly hit high scores. The Heritage captain, though able only to hobble to the wicket and supported by a runner, scored a fine 49 against Chailey School, champions of their section of the Schools League.

This year the Heritage opened the season with a thrilling victory over Fletching School by two runs. In a return match on the lovely Heritage ground, the home team declared at 53 for eight, but Fletching scored the runs with only one minute to spare.

Another recent game in this same Schools League produced a strange-looking score book. After Plumpton School had made 49, Chailey School, losing their opening pair for 1, had a scorebook which read: "Muddle not out 1; Pettit not out 52; extras 1; total 55 for 2." Pettit's 52 and Muddle's 1 were made in 25 minutes!

Keeping cool in the air

By the CN Flying Correspondent

After producing planes capable of penetrating the "supersonic wall," British and American aircraft designers are now at work on a new problem. They are trying to find a way through the formidable barrier caused by heat.

Service aeroplanes may soon be flying at twice the speed of sound. Then, as they thunder through the icy upper limits, they will pick up the still air and accelerate it to the speed of the plane.

Even at 40,000 feet, where the temperature on a normal day is minus 65 degrees F., a plane traveling at 1240 m.p.h. will raise the temperature of the air to 250 degrees F. This, of course, is too much for either plane or equipment.

PILOT WOULD SIMMER

Certain aircraft today can fly at this speed for brief periods; but if the speed were to be maintained, the tough aluminium parts would relax and lose most of their strength. Even the cockpit canopies would soften like putty and, without refrigeration, the pilot would "simmer."

The Sabre is already flying at speeds which make it necessary to apply refrigeration. To cool it at 670 m.p.h. takes 18 tons of air per hour. Using the present system installed to cool the pilot, it would be possible to freeze 175,000 one-inch ice cubes a day from hot tap water.

An aircraft of the future, flying at 2000 m.p.h. at 60,000 feet will require a one-inch-thick lining of insulation, and a cooling system equal to about 20 domestic refrigerators. Without the insulation the fuel would actually boil away faster than the engine could use it.

CORONATION RIBBON

Looms at a famous Coventry factory are busy weaving the first 150,000 yards of red, white, and blue ribbon for the Coronation. Designs include a portrait of the Queen on Jacquard ribbon.

JACQUARD OF THE LOOM

JULY 7 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Marie Jacquard, the modest Frenchman who placed the world in his debt by his invention of the pattern-making loom which revolutionised the weaving industry.

Jacquard was born at Lyons into a family of poverty-stricken weavers. As a child he had to earn his bread, but he said he would have nothing to do with silk-weaving until he had produced a better loom. He found humble employment as a bookbinder, type-founder, and hatmaker.

Then his father died and he inherited two silk-weaving looms. He now had a family to provide for, but he soon found that dreams of better looms wove no silk. He had to sell the looms, then the house itself, and work as a lime-burner while his wife plaited straw in a garret.

The years passed, but he was too poor and overworked to put his ideas into effect.

Then came the Revolutionary Wars, and Jacquard was conscripted into the French Army. He was promoted to sergeant, but when his son was shot dead beside him in battle he was broken-hearted, and fled to Lyons to hide in the garret there. Later he found work in a factory.

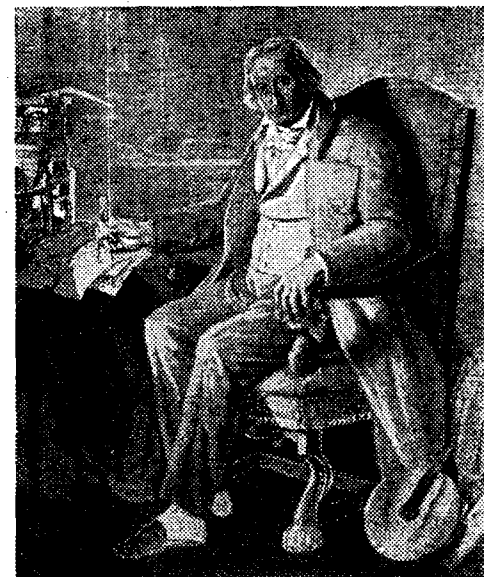
Here, at long last and quite by accident, his great chance came. He happened to hear in 1802 that the English Society of Arts were offering a handsome prize for a lace-making machine. The factory-owner, a kindly man, gave Jacquard the materials and allowed him the time to try his hand at making a new loom. Jacquard constructed a model but thought little of it. However, the Prefect of the town heard of it and sent a report to Paris.

To Jacquard's consternation he

was summoned to the capital. He thought he was to be executed for some crime he had not committed. He was received by rough-tongued Carnot, and by Napoleon himself.

Said Carnot: "Are you the man who pretends to do what God himself cannot do—tie a knot in a stretched string?"

Humbly Jacquard replied that he could do only what God had taught him. Napoleon asked him to explain his idea, and was so pleased with it that he appointed Jacquard to the Conservatoire, where he was to perfect his loom.



Joseph Jacquard with the model of his loom

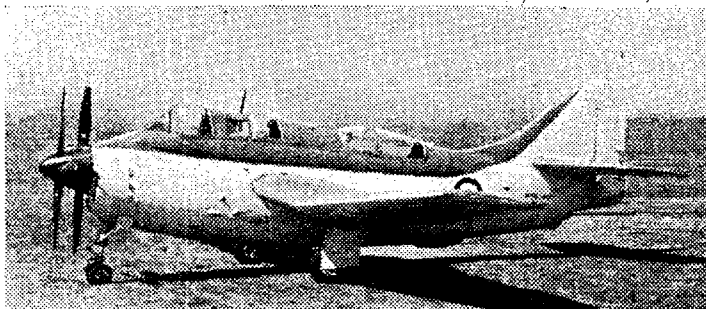
Essentially, the Jacquard loom consists of perforated cards worked in connection with a revolving cylinder, so that if a wire or needle with a particular warp-thread passes through a perforation in the card, it is taken up and forms part of the pattern; otherwise it is detached. The precise arrangement of the perforations constitutes the pattern.

Jacquard returned to Lyons believing his fortune made, but grievous disappointment awaited him. His fellow-weavers, fearing that his loom would throw them out of work, took one of his machines and solemnly smashed it on the spot where the Jacquard monument now stands. They seized poor Joseph himself and were about to drown him in the docks when rescuers arrived.

It must have seemed to Jacquard that his hour of glory was over, but the fame of his invention soon spread. Before long, Lyons itself began to hum with his loom, for the weavers found that it did not put them out of work. In fact, it expanded their trade by turning out, in large quantities, beautiful and complicated designs which, made on hand-looms, required infinite patience, skill, and labour.

In 1806 the invention was declared public property, and Jacquard was awarded a petty pension and a tiny royalty on each machine. But he forgot his wrongs and remained happy in the service of his native town, where he died in 1834.

PLANES FOR THE SPOTTER'S NOTEBOOK



15. Fairey Gannet

One of the answers to the menace of the schnorkel-equipped submarine is the Fairey Gannet, a new carrier-operated aircraft.

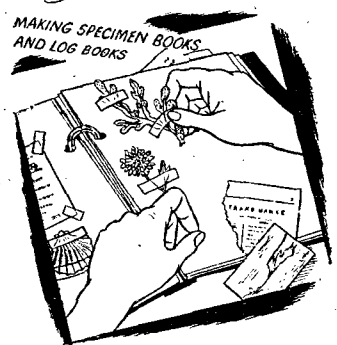
The most unusual feature of the Gannet is the twin turboprop engine, driving contra-rotating airscrews. The advantage of this novel power plant lies in the fact that the components can be harnessed to work together as a team or run separately. In normal cruising flight either can be stopped and the airscrew feathered to con-

serve fuel, while the machine continues to fly on the remaining unit. Its total output is 2950 h.p.

A three-seater, it carries depth charges and new "homing" torpedoes within the huge fuselage bomb-bay. Beneath its wings it carries sonobuoys—tiny radio sets dropped onto the water to detect the submarine and relay its position back to the aircraft.

The big "dustbin" housing radar in the rear fuselage is lowered during operations. Span: 54 feet 4 inches; length: 43 feet.

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THIS FOLDING TUBULAR STEEL
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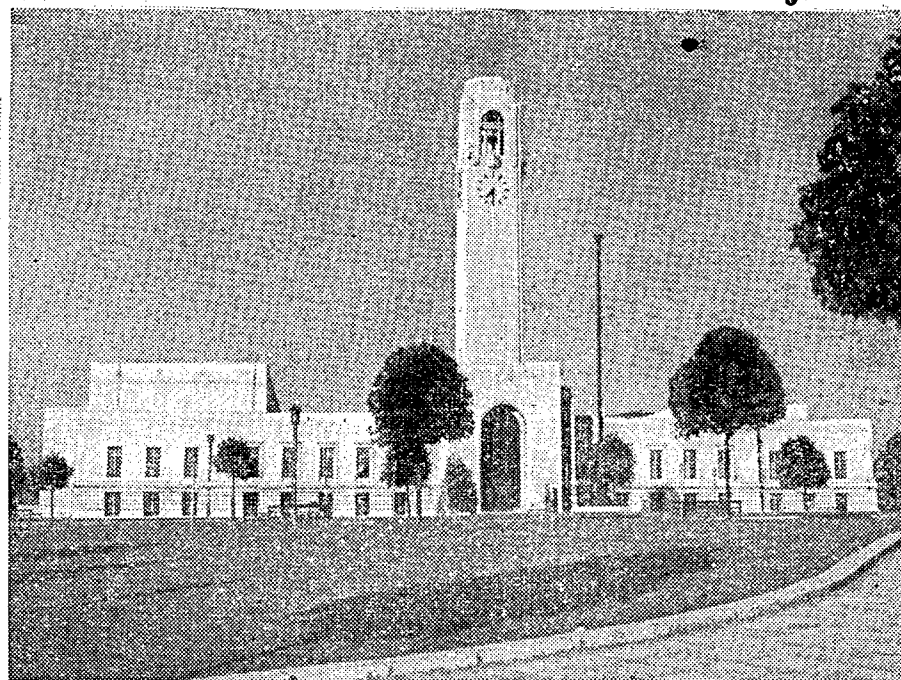
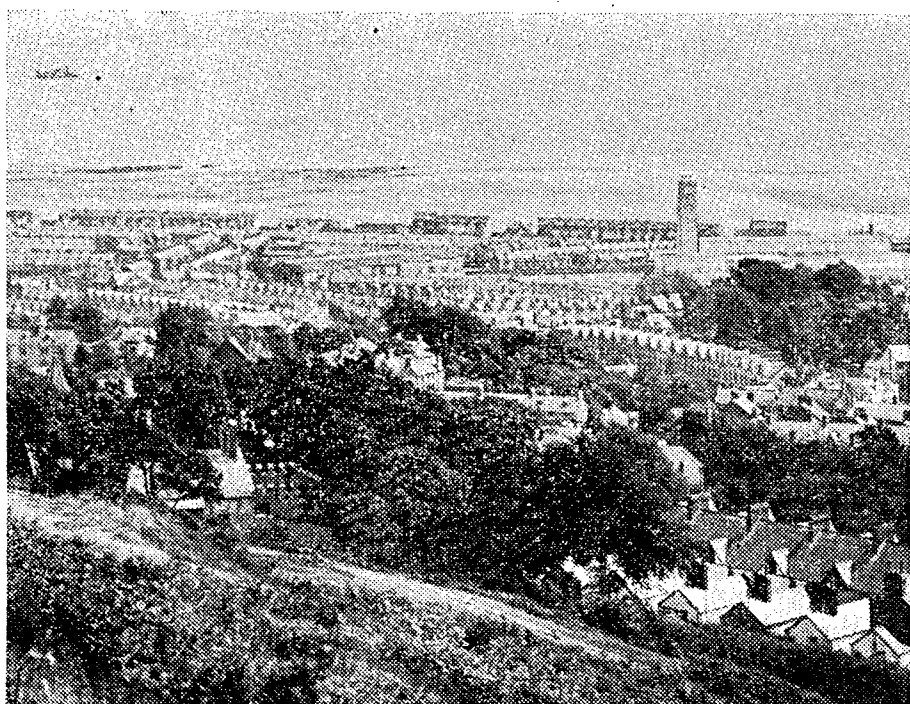
Approx. 72" long 16" high
This folding steel frame, with wooden main strut, can be easily stored. Adjustable seats for balancing children of unequal weight. Back rests and handles are fitted for extra safety and comfort.
Prompt despatch from:

DAUCAT LTD. Dept. C.N., 12 Soho Sq., London, W.1.

The Children's Newspaper, July 12, 1952

ROUND THE TOWNS—Alan Ivimey describes the renaissance of . . .

SWANSEA



Swansea's fine modern Civic Centre with its 166-foot-high tower and spacious lawn

Left : Looking across the town to the Bristol Channel

THE name of Swansea on the map means, to many people, a big coal port and a famous Rugby football team. But what is the place really like?

The immediate approach to the city is not promising, especially if we travel by train—perhaps in the diesel-electric double-coach train from Gloucester—for then the view ahead is better than we get in the average motor-coach on a road.

The scenery in the early stages of this route is grand, but after skirting the steep foothills of the South Wales mountains we enter Swansea Valley and run south toward the sea. And usually the train is caught in a drifting haze of smoke. Luckily the prevailing wind is away from the main part of the city.

Even if we come by road this, at present, follows much the same route as the railway, though a new road is being built along the coast from Briton Ferry which will shorten the journey from Cardiff and the east and make it much more pleasant.

But when we look for the centre of Swansea—well, one just does not exist as a visible entity. It was destroyed in a three-night bombing attack in February 1941.

So to get a good, all-embracing view the best thing to do is to climb Town Hill for 500 feet or so and then, from a terrace of new houses at the top, look right over the town. We are not likely to forget that view in a hurry, either!

If it is a fine day the first thing we see in the southern distance is the North Devon coast, Lynton way, about 20 miles off. Then comes the Bristol Channel—the Severn Sea—and in the foreground Swansea Bay, a sickle-shaped bite in the coast with the twin islands of Mumbles Head over to the west and Porthcawl to the east. Right below is the town of Swansea.

The River Tawe, from whose little estuary the port originally sprang, runs down the valley to our left, and that is where most of the local heavy industry is,

though by no means all. The latest example of this is a huge 80-inch continuous strip mill, 4½ miles long, producing 20,000 tons of steel strip and plate a week. It has been built on land recovered from marsh, and steelworks slag was used to help to level the site.

UNDER the black, 800-foot knob of Kilvey Hill is a huge oil refinery where they can store 750,000 tons of oil. Pipelines run down to the Queen's Dock, part of Swansea Docks, which is specially equipped for handling tankers from all parts.

The Docks spread out into the silver waters of the bay with a steel



The ruined castle, soaring above Castle Bailey Street

forest of cranes and hoists rising above them. Then comes the old part of the town, with the remains of the castle on the edge of the space where the new shopping centre is being constructed. From this point streets run between the sea and the hill we are standing on, and so our eye is led to a tall, slim white tower, 166 feet high, which marks the Civic Centre.

This is a fine block of buildings containing the Law Courts, the Council Chamber and offices, and a magnificent concert hall and ball-room called the Brangwyn Hall.

The famous Welsh artist, Sir Frank Brangwyn designed and painted the huge murals, illustrating the characteristics of life in the British Commonwealth—people, plants, animals—which decorate its walls.

JUST beyond all this is the Swansea cricket ground where Glamorgan play, and then we see the buildings of University College standing in magnificent grounds running down to the sea.

This is the town of Swansea, roughly shaped in the form of a hammer, its "handle" the industrial valley and its "head" lying along the shore of the bay from the docks to the Civic Hall.

Heavy industry is shut in by steep hills at the east end, but at the west end there is something quite different, for a coast road five miles long runs round the bay to the village, with its castle of Oystermouth, usually called Mumbles.

This is Swansea's seaside. The coast road is fringed with residences and hotels. An electric railway, said to be the oldest passenger line in Britain (it started in 1807 with horse-drawn coaches) follows the fringe of the enormous sweep of sands, and at Mumbles there is a pier, with bathing chalets, amusements, and so on.

And then we go along a trench of a motor road blasted out of the solid limestone, and find ourselves on the wonderful Gower Peninsula. It is as simple as that.

GOWER is just 75 square miles of heathy upland. The estuary of the Burry River, near Llanelly, comes round the rear and west side of it and the Severn Sea is in front.

It is a land of legend, this, for West Country folk thought that Gower was an island, and the old Cornish legends of King Arthur say that this mysterious "isle" to the dim north was the place where good Britons went in after-life.

And, sure enough, if we climb one of the Gower hills we will

find a huge cromlech, or set of burial stones, which once contained the body of a Celtic chieftain. It is called Arthur's Stone to this day.

The whole coast of Gower is cut into coves and bays with beautiful sands and limestone caves to explore. Inland are little villages, some with English names in the midst of this very Welsh countryside, to remind us of the invaders from Norman England who settled in the southern half of the peninsula—English Gower they used to call it.

And all this is at the back door, so to speak, of a great industrial town of 160,000 people.

SWANSEA was very badly hit by the trade depression between the two wars because it depended too much on just coal and iron. But now a determined effort is being made to attract new industries, and I saw the new trading estate which has been started on the Carmarthen Road, north of the city. A dozen firms have already occupied factories there in what were meadows a few years back, and about 4000 people are already employed in light engineering, making toys, fire-protection equip-

ment, and clothing. The borough council sets aside five per cent of all new housing for key workers employed on the estate.

But Swansea is, of course, the centre of the British anthracite coal industry, handling the world's best coal for ships. It is so hard that statues can be carved out of it, and indeed this has been done before now.

A wonderful new seam of this very valuable coal has just been found at a place called Sylen, not far away, so Swansea ought to be doing better than ever in the future.

THE city is certainly tackling the job of building up its smashed shopping centre, and this is as it should be, for I was told that people come all the way from Aberystwyth, 70 miles or so, to shop here. About 400,000 people come into Swansea to buy things, to go to concerts, theatres, and cinemas; and there is also the University College for those taking higher education. It is part of the University of Wales and famous for the metallurgical students it turns out.

The borough council are determined to do all they can to make Swansea a popular holiday place as well as an industrial town in which it is pleasant to live. And by what I saw I feel quite sure that they will succeed.



Holiday-makers enjoying the sunshine on the beach at Swansea

Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars · London · EC4

JULY 12 1952

THE SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE

IN spite of the old bogeys still being with us—the armed neutrality of nations, and the threat of national insolvency—the headmaster of Harrow School sees the hope of a “renewal of youth” in our people, inspired by our young Queen.

But that renewal, in Dr. Moore's opinion, is dependent on seeking adventure and not security. He sees too many young people indulging in what should be the pleasures of middle age, and growing old in their ways before their time. He wants to see youth doing strenuous things instead of watching other people doing them.

“Security is a necessity to the young,” says Dr. Moore. “There must be a place where you can take your ease and relax and find rest, but it may, if overstressed, sap the life of the spirit. Security is only valuable to those who know the meaning of adventure. Home is where one starts from.”

Those are words of wisdom. If Britain is to retain its place in the forefront of the nations, our young people must hold fast to that spirit of adventure which made her great. And it must be adventure in all walks of life. “Nothing venture, nothing win” should be a guiding motto for youthful Britain.

Under the Editor's Table

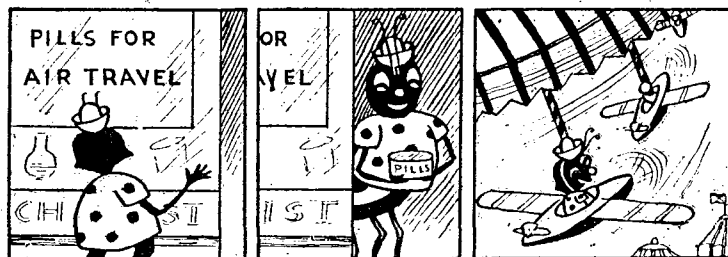
Nelson's column is now illuminated. The lights have gone up.

A dentist has been selected as a Parliamentary candidate. Will urge his canvassers to pull together.

Morris dancers danced in the streets of Thaxted. Did they do square dances in the squares?

There are more women mountain climbers about than ever. Numbers have gone up.

BILLY BEETLE



The Editor's Table

BATTLE NOT YET WON

THE Ministry of Health is displaying posters throughout the country urging parents to have their children immunised against diphtheria.

The effectiveness of the treatment is strikingly underlined by the fact that last year in London only one child—who had not been immunised—died of this disease. In 1931 no fewer than 262 children died from it.

But at present only some 70 per cent of London children under 15 have been protected. If people become slack in this matter there might easily be a return to the former tragic figures.

Playing the giddy goat

THE goat has a perhaps undeserved reputation for irresponsible and eccentric behaviour; he is alleged to eat newspapers, cigarette ends, and other such trifles. Then there is the entirely unconfirmed story of the wild goat who was set by his herd to act as sentinel: whenever he sensed danger he would put his cloven hoof between his teeth and whistle shrilly!

This goat story, from Dudley in Worcestershire, is true. A Himalayan goat jumped over the wall of the local zoo, mingled with people out shopping, and then jumped back over the wall into the zoo.

Having noticed the haggard looks of the shoppers, it had doubtless decided that carefree captivity was preferable to freedom.

ALL GOOD

Many a tree is found in the wood,
And every tree for its use is good;
Some for the strength of its marled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower and fruit.
Henry van Dyke

Weary Willies are wearisome

CLEVERNESS and idleness are a bad combination at school, as in later years; this was stressed recently by the new headmaster of Cheltenham College, the Revd. A. G. G. C. Pentreath. He told the boys and their parents that “one smart, willing, alert, intelligent man is worth ten slack and Weary Willies, however clever.”

Tired Tims have to take a tug at themselves and their hands out of their pockets when Mr. Pentreath is about, for unpocketed hands is his rule.

“Energy begins at school,” he says. “If schools and colleges grow slack, God help the country, for her men will fail her. A Weary Willie here at college is a pain in the neck, hereafter and in the hereafter.”

Proud of her wings



Audrey Windle, 19-year-old London University student, has obtained her pilot's licence after only ten weeks' flying. She is now the Air Rangers' youngest pilot.

School for lodgers

SOME young people, when they leave school and go to work, have to live in “diggings” away from their homes; often they have to prepare their own meals—of a sort.

In Denmark such starters-in-life seldom have landladies to look after them, so in 30 Danish towns “digs” courses have been introduced for boys and girls in their last school year. They are taught how to prepare easily-made and nourishing meals, how to wash “smalls,” and all about daily cleaning, home nursing, household budgets, and other practical things.

In Britain girls generally learn such things at home or in domestic science classes, but many of our young men go out into the world in a pathetic state of domestic helplessness. They might do worse than seek instruction on the Danish model.

HAPPY THOUGHT

Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that, if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.
Sydney Smith.

HEARTENING WORDS.

IN the midst of his busy life as Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie yet finds time to utter words of comfort for all those of good will.

“We cannot turn back the clock of history,” he said recently. “We have to go forward with the work of building a peaceful world order. In that work, the United Nations, by its very origin and nature, must be the central instrument. You cannot have a peaceful world order without world organisation.”

Their downfall

A GAELIC choir were on an improvised platform in the village hall of Laxdale, near Stornoway, making a recording for the B.B.C.

Suddenly the supporting trestles gave way and the 26 members of the choir found themselves on the floor amid the wreckage—an incident afterwards described as a perfect example of a choir “going flat.”

Thirty Years Ago

THE New York City Health Department has just inaugurated a very great reform by putting into force a regulation under which babies are to have their finger-prints taken and attached to their birth certificates.

This practice will be of the utmost value in safeguarding the lives of children, in finding them when they are lost, discovering their parents if they should be abandoned, and making identity easy in any case of emergency. It would be a very useful thing if all countries would follow the admirable example of New York.

From the Children's Newspaper,
July 15, 1922

JUST AN IDEA

As Comte de Buffon wrote: Man thinks, and at once becomes the master of the beings that do not think.

The Children's Newspaper, July 12, 1952

THINGS SAID

COLOUR television is an extremely expensive business, and I can give no indication when the B.B.C. will be able to operate it in this country.

Assistant Postmaster-General

I SAW our youth in 1940 and 1941 and they had lost none of their qualities. What was true at Agincourt is true today.

Air Chief Marshal
Sir Hugh Lloyd

THE Commonwealth does not consist of a number of countries held in subjection by Britain. If it did the Empire would decline as the Roman Empire declined. The process of adding new units to the Empire has not finished.

Premier of Southern Rhodesia

THERE are still new and fresh fields to conquer, just as there have been in the past.

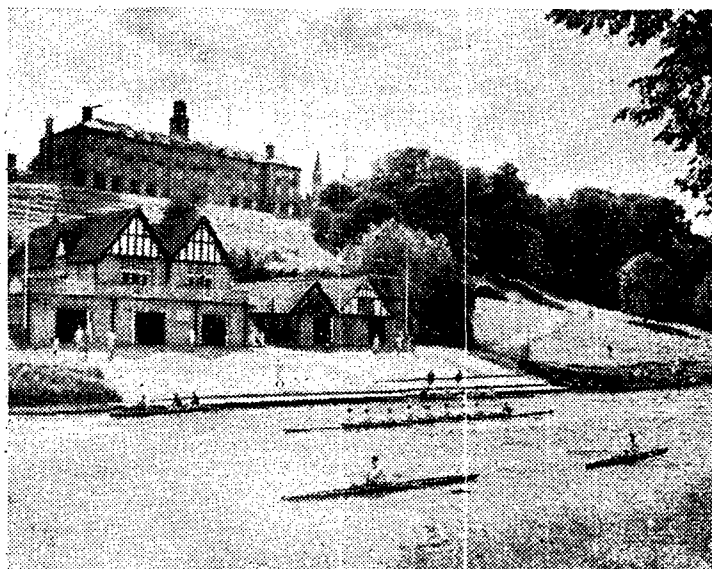
The Chancellor
of the Exchequer

IN THE COUNTRY

SWEET is the smell of new-turned earth, and sweet is the scent of honeysuckle after a warm shower; but to children the sweetest scent of all is that of new-mown hay. How they love to play among it, tossing the silvery grey-green swathes aloft, or burying each other beneath the sun-warmed heaps!

To the wayfarer the changed scene tells of the passing of young summer. Yesterday bloomed the wealth of tall grasses and wild-flowers bowing to the gentle wind, and the meadows undulated in waves of silver-grey splashed with a myriad tints—of dark-wine sorrel, gold of buttercup and hawkweed, clover red and moon-daisies white; now this prodigal beauty is laid in long swathes upon the ground, and the fields are shorn of their glory.

While the hay lies drying in the sun, and the children are in school, magpie families roam happily, proclaiming their joy with garrulous chatter, and troops of young starlings, platoons of sparrows, linnets and finches, larks and pipits are enjoying a feast among the good things exposed by the passing of the mower.



OUR HOMELAND Shrewsbury School, which recently celebrated its 100th anniversary

The Children's Newspaper, July 12, 1952

ERIC GILLET writes of three new films which take us . . .

DOWN UNDER, OUT WEST, AND RIGHT HERE!

THE film *Kangaroo* is described as *The Australian Story*—a big claim that is hardly justified.

There have been very good pictures before with an Australian background—*Bush Christmas* and *The Overlanders* among them. But *Kangaroo* is not in the same class. The sound track is not kind



Peter Lawford and Maureen O'Hara ride out to round up the cattle—a scene from *Kangaroo*.

to the ear, the colour might well be more convincing, and the story is melodramatic and improbable.

However, the picture has some redeeming features, and it comes to life when it deals with the unending warfare against the elements waged by dwellers in the Bush.

Some cattlemen are bringing breeding-stock back to the ranch when a brittle branch falls from a tree, causes a spark, and starts a bush fire. Kangaroos and cattle stampede—an awe-inspiring spectacle.

The cattlemen bring the herd into the ranch, but the water troughs are low. There is not a cloud in the sky and rain is badly needed. A tribe of Aborigines perform their picturesque rain-dance.

A dust-laden wind springs up, but the water-pumping windmill breaks down. It is on a platform high above the ground, and repairing it in a high wind is desperately dangerous. In doing so, one man is knocked unconscious, but another climbs up and does the work.

The film does justice to these scenes of action, but is much less happy in depicting human relation-

ships. The players, Maureen O'Hara, Peter Lawford, Finlay Currie, and Chips Rafferty, have very few acting opportunities, and this is strange because the director, Lewis Milestone, has been responsible for some very fine pictures.

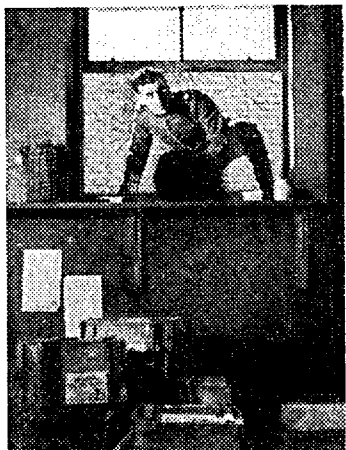
Even an expert director can do little without a good script to work on, and that is just what *Kangaroo* lacks.

THE HALF-BREED, also in Technicolor, tells the story of Charlie Wolf (Jack Buell) son of an American father and Apache mother, in the troubled year of 1867.

Dan Craig (Robert Young), an ex-officer in the Southern Army, happens to be in Arizona, where he is able to put an end to the intrigues of a local crook, who plans to force the Apaches away from their lands.

The treatment is conventional but the action is good and the film moves along briskly to its happy ending.

WHO GOES THERE!, produced and directed by Anthony Kimmins, is an English stage play



The guardsman (George Cole) makes his escape from the guardhouse in *Who Goes There!*

adapted for the screen. The acting is so good and the situations so funny that I have not heard such loud laughter in a cinema for some time.

Continued at foot of column 3



Seeing the world on bicycles

Three keen cyclists are Ramen N. Datta from India, and Win Kurelek and Pamela Sharp from Canada. Ramen left Calcutta in September 1950, and has pedalled 12,000 miles through Asia, Egypt, and Europe. He is returning via America, Hawaii, Russia, China, Australasia, and Burma. Win and Pamela are on a three-month cycling tour through Britain.

ALL-ELECTRIC COLLIERY

Work has begun on a great new all-electric colliery at Bevercotes, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire. The first to be started in the East Midlands since nationalisation, it will take ten years to complete and will cost £5,500,000.

The shafts will go down 3000 feet, and will produce 1,250,000 tons of coal a year for a century, it is estimated.

The completed colliery will employ 1700 men using the most up-to-date electric equipment, and the usual grime and dirt of coal mines will be practically non-existent.

The setting is St. James's Palace, and the plot deals with the mishaps of a Guards sentry (George Cole) who finds himself involved in a very tricky situation.

Nigel Patrick, Valerie Hobson, Peggy Cummins, and A. E. Matthews all add to the fun, and there is a Guards sergeant-major, acting himself, who gives the most effective performance of all.

Who Goes There! aims to make people laugh, and succeeds.

WATER FOR THE QUEEN

While the Queen was at Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, a custom dating back to the time of James V of Scotland was observed when the proprietor of Braehead Farm presented a silver ewer and a basin of water to her Majesty.

This custom had its origin in an escapade of James V, who loved nothing better than to travel unknown among his subjects, dressed as an ordinary yeoman, in order to find out what his people were really thinking.

One day he was riding alone past Braehead (near Cramond, in Midlothian) when he was set upon by several ruffians armed with clubs. The king defended himself as best he could with his sword, but it would have fared ill with him had not honest Farmer Jock Howison rushed to his aid, scattering the robbers with mighty blows of his flail, and then dressed his wounds at his farmhouse.

Without revealing his identity James asked him what he would have as his reward. Jock replied that he would like nothing better than to be master of the lands of

Braehead. As these were Crown lands James knew that this wish could be easily granted, and told honest Jock to come to a side door in Holyroodhouse the following week and ask for him, the Good-man of Ballengeich.

When Jock, cap in hand and rather bewildered, presented himself at Holyroodhouse the king was ready for him, still disguised.

"Now, Jock," he said, "you are in luck, for I shall be able to show you the king himself in the Great Hall. You will recognise him among all the grand courtiers, for he will be the only one not bare-headed."

Once in the Great Hall Jock looked around him in bewilderment, for all had doffed their caps but his companion. Then the truth dawned upon him and the king burst out laughing.

The end of the story is that Jock was granted his coveted lands of Braehead on the condition that his descendants offered water from a ewer to the reigning monarch when he passed through Cramond or came to the Palace of Holyrood.

Empire Mosaic—11

by Ridgway

WELCOME STRANGER NUGGET

Weighing 2520 ounces (160 lbs) this 24-inch-long nugget is the biggest mass of gold found in Australia. Two prospectors noticed it in a road at Blackhead, Moliague, Victoria, in February 1869. They hid it in a fireplace until they were able to remove it to a bank.



CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER

Vancouver Island, off British Columbia, and the city on the mainland opposite are named after Captain George Vancouver, who discovered the harbour between them in 1792. Not until 1886 were the forests felled and the famous seaport established.

CONCAVE CASQUED HORNBILL

With bill, tail, and wings all out of proportion to its body and legs, this Indian species of hornbill is an untidy bird. When flying it sounds like a railway engine.



DICK KING'S FAMOUS RIDE

On the night of May 26, 1842, Dick King left Port Natal, then besieged by the Boers, to summon aid from Grahamstown. He rode for ten days through jungle, alligator-infested rivers, and the territories of hostile natives.

TOUGH GOING FOR 50 BOYS

Some 50 British boys, prepared to eat simply and to sleep rough, are to tour Europe this summer in three-ton trucks. They will leave, in parties of 12 to 14, for Greece, Turkey, Italy, and Yugoslavia, where young people of those countries are waiting to welcome them.

The tours have been organised by Concordia, a youth organisation which has set up work-camps and exchange-tours for more than 25,000 young people from 15 nations. About 1200 foreign boys and girls are coming to Britain this year to work in their camps.

The first of the truck parties are leaving this week for Greece. Their route will take them through France to Genoa in Italy, where they will rest for two days before going on to Trieste, Belgrade, Salonika, and Athens. They will camp at Athens for a week.

Each of the boys has a special job—cook, interpreter, first-aid man, photographer, and so on.

Mr. F. A. Bracey, honorary director of Concordia, told the CN correspondent that the boys would sleep mostly in the truck by the roadside, or below decks on the ship; but in some instances transit camps would be used.

The tours will take 30 to 35 days and will cost each boy from £40 to £60, but it is hoped that a fund will be raised to help them.

HUGE TANK FOR MODEL SHIPS

A huge tank measuring 1700 feet by 50 is to be built at Feltham, Middlesex, for testing models of new types of ships.

It will be fully equipped with the latest wind and wave-making machinery, and high-speed photographic apparatus will enable scientists to study how wax model ships between 20 and 30 feet long behave in ocean conditions.

OLYMPIC CHAMPION WHOSE TRAGEDY HAS NOW BEEN MADE THE SUBJECT OF A FILM WAS

JIM THORPE

A RED INDIAN WHO WON BOTH THE PENTATHLON AND THE DECATHLON — Stockholm, 1912

★ HIS AWARDS — A GOLD MEDAL, A SCULPTURED VIKING SHIP GIVEN BY THE Czar OF RUSSIA, AND A BRONZE BUST OF THE KING OF SWEDEN — WERE ALL TAKEN AWAY AND HIS PERFORMANCES REMOVED FROM THE RECORDS — BECAUSE HE HAD FORFEITED HIS AMATEUR STATUS BY PLAYING PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL TWO YEARS PREVIOUSLY!

Olympic Flashbacks—5

10 MINUTES 33.4 SECONDS, THE TIME TAKEN BY **VOLMARI ISO-HOLLO** (FINLAND) TO WIN THE 3000 METRES STEEPCHASE OF 1932, WAS SO SLOW FOR THIS EVENT THAT OFFICIALS WENT INTO CONSULTATION...

THEY FOUND THAT ONE LAP TOO MANY HAD BEEN RUN (AN EXTRA 450 METRES).

GREATEST RACE EVER RUN

WAS HOW THE 1500 METRES OF 1936 WAS DESCRIBED..

FIVE COMPETITORS BEAT THE EXISTING RECORD AND **JACK LOVELOCK** (NEW ZEALAND) OVERTOOK **GLENN CUNNINGHAM** (U.S.A.) TO WIN BY 8 FEET

FLASHBACK TO THE FIRST OLYMPIC GAMES

The athletes of 71 nations who are now beginning to gather in Helsinki for the XVth Olympiad will soon be linking arms in the brotherhood of sport, just as their forerunners did in the original Olympic Games in ancient Greece.

In those far-off centuries, the quarrelsome citizens of the different city-states of Greece could forget their squabbles when, every four years, the time came to send their best athletes to Olympia to contend in the friendly rivalry of sport.

Olympia was a little city in a beautiful valley in western Morea. The Greeks believed that the Games there were instituted by Hercules, and the crown of wild olive, the only reward given, was supposed to commemorate the labours of Hercules, carried out only for the good of mankind. The Games were first held there regularly in 776 B.C.

The Games, which lasted for five days, had a religious significance for spectators and competitors alike; self-discipline and a scrupulous regard for fair play were the keynote of the gathering.

For athletes who cheated there was another kind of discipline; the referee carried a rod instead of a whistle, and whacked anyone who deliberately broke the rules.

The Games began with horse and chariot races, held in the Hippodrome. These were followed by the five events of the Pentathlon—running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, and wrestling—which took place in the Stadium, so called because its running track was one stadion (about 202 yards) in length.

STRAIGHT TRACK

The track was straight, not circular or oval, and the racers ran up and down. Both ends were marked by grooved stone slabs let into the earth, which can still be seen at Olympia; the grooves, presumably, gave the runners a toe grip for the start.

Their jumping was always the long jump, the athlete carrying weights in his hands which he swung forward to give himself momentum as he took off.

For throwing the discus they used a circular metal plate, between six and eleven inches in

diameter and weighing from three to nine pounds. The javelin was a spear, about the height of the thrower, and was hurled by means of a leather thong.

In addition to the Pentathlon there was the Pankration, a kind of all-in wrestling in which punching, kicking, and jumping on one's opponent were allowed.

The crown of wild olive was presented to the best all-round athlete, whose statue was added to the others in the sacred wood of Jupiter at Olympia. With no other prize whatever he departed for a triumphal entry into his native city.

The Games were held at Olympia some 293 times until they were abolished in A.D. 393 by the Emperor Theodosius I. After that men seem to have forgotten for many a long century the Greek ideals of beauty and health combined with the sporting spirit.

It was not until the nineties of the last century that a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, revived the idea of an international festival of amateur sport, and the first of the modern series of Olympic Games was held at Athens in 1896.

The Children's Newspaper, July 12, 1925

TESTING TIME FOR CRICKET

There has long been a demand for "brighter cricket," and E. W. Swanton, the Daily Telegraph cricket correspondent, construes this term as "aggressive cricket."

In his latest book *Cricket and the Clock* (Hodder and Stoughton, 15s.), Mr. Swanton has gathered his accounts of post-war matches made memorable by aggressive tactics, or lack of them.

He recalls matches played in many parts of the world. His reports made at the time of Tests, representative games, University matches, and County matches, are here to read again, together with a commentary made after reflection. The basic problem of cricket nowadays is the adjustment of the pace of the game to the dictates of the clock. Mr. Swanton notes that since 1946 the number of drawn County games has increased from 66 to 111 in 1951—brought about by lack of enterprise. And the remedy, he suggests, is in the hands of the players and captains, not in any change of laws.

Sporting captaincy and a willingness to attack—these are the factors needed for brighter cricket.

All lovers of our national game could spend many hours dipping into this book, for it is a book to buy and keep. They will certainly find much to interest them—and to argue over.

NO PASSPORTS FOR PESTS

Unwanted insects and other visitors find it difficult to get past the New Zealand Customs.

Two kinds of wasps, unknown in that country, were recently caught through the vigilance of officers of the Department of Agriculture. One was found in a case of machinery, and in another case were mud nests with wasp grubs.

THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD—PICTURE-VERSION OF CONAN DOYLE'S FAMOUS STORY (8)

Brigadier Gerard had been sent to settle accounts with a bandit whose suave manners had earned him the French nickname of Millefleurs. He was really a British officer who had disgraced himself, turned brigand, and, gathering

a force of British and French deserters, had driven the monks from an abbey and made his stronghold there. On the way Gerard joined forces with some British dragoons, bound on the same mission, who were led by

his old friend "Bart." It was agreed that the British should gain entrance to the abbey by posing as more deserters, and should open the gates to let in Gerard's party at dawn next day. Gerard waited at the inn.



The Brigadier was a heavy sleeper and when he awoke in the inn, he was bound hand and foot. Smiling at him was the "Abbot" who had advised him how to capture the abbey. It was Millefleurs himself! The "innkeeper" was one of his men. Millefleurs explained that he had known both parties were coming. The British were now prisoners in the abbey, and he proposed taking Gerard there, too.

Leaving the "innkeeper" to guard Gerard, he went out to find the best way of avoiding Gerard's men, who knew nothing of their officer's plight. While he was outside, Gerard's sub-officer, Papillette, happened to come in to report. The "innkeeper" sprang at him, then altered his mind and turned to stab Gerard, who managed to roll off the bed in time. Papillette cut the villain down with his sabre.

Papillette soon freed Gerard, and a moment later they heard Millefleurs' step on the staircase. They crouched on either side of the door, and as he entered they jumped on him. He was enormously strong and fought like a tiger, but when he felt the point of Papillette's sword in his back he gave in. They tied him up with the cords that had bound Gerard, and then called up some Hussars to guard him.

Gerard and his men rode towards the abbey with their prisoner. The walls were lined with defiantly yelling bandits. It was impossible for Gerard's small force to capture the place, yet he must rescue Bart's Dragoons, and also a rich countess, a friend of Napoleon's, whom the bandits were holding to ransom. Gerard hoped that by using Millefleurs as a hostage, he could persuade the bandits to yield their captives.

There are more surprises in store for the gallant Brigadier. See next week's instalment

The Children's Newspaper, July 12, 1952

MONDAY *Thrills and mystery on the river*

ADVENTURE

by John Pudney

In Blackmead Abbey, now a film studio, Fred and I discovered that an American professor, his daughter Annabel, and an actor named Keith were all prisoners. Disguised as a film extra, and on my way to fetch Uncle George, I saw Keith guarded by three men. Could I rescue him?

14. Caught!

I LAY on my side and drew my my clasp knife from my pouch. If I waited until their backs were half turned and then crept as near as I could there might just be a chance that I could rush them and cut through the prisoner's bonds. Then at least it would be two against three. For in spite of the ruse by which everyone called them, the men-at-arms did not seem to be armed.

I opened the knife and had just half risen on one knee ready to fling myself into action when two things dashed my hopes.

First I noticed the glint of metal on the captive's wrists. He was handcuffed! Even if I reached him without a fight, my knife would be no good. Then, just in time, I noticed that the jeep was returning to meet them.

I sank back behind the bush. There was some shouting. The jeep left the avenue and drove straight across the grass to pick up the party. That ruled out thought of rescue. With a heavy heart I watched them drive off. The jeep went back down the avenue and turned off toward the quarry.

I stood up carefully, putting the gorse bush between me and the Abbey windows. There was not a shadow of cover between me and the avenue. There was no possibility even of running in a stooping position and hoping to be hidden by long grass. There was nothing for it but to take a chance and run. But why run? If people looked out of the Abbey windows and saw me running they might well raise the alarm. If I walked in the open as if I had lost my way, or was looking at the scenery, people might not give me a second thought.

So I dawdled out from beneath the gorse bush, not daring to look round. In the peaceful evening there was not a sound—only the thud-thud of my own heart as I approached the avenue, and a distant comforting hoot of one of the pleasure steamers on the river.

I TOOK cover behind a tree trunk and looked toward the house. If anyone had seen me they would have raised the alarm by this time; but there was no movement at the windows or on the terraces. The drive in front of me was overgrown, but it had been much used. I crossed it quickly and stood by a tree trunk on the other side, getting my bearings.

From the direction of the quarry came a sound which I recognised as that made by the coffin-boats. I

was tempted to creep along in that direction and see what was going on, but time was precious. The all-important task was to contact Uncle George. In front of me there was plenty of cover, a wild jungle of trees and bushes, but not too dense to get through. If I went straight forward I must in time come out into the cornfield. I moved quickly into the undergrowth.

I had to pick my way carefully, dodging in and out of the thicket. It was not exactly a path, but it seemed just possible that people might have used it. Although I had to slow down as the going became rougher, I had the feeling that I was on the right track. So I was, although I had to stop a few times to find the path through the jungle. At last I came to the end of it, and a gap in the undergrowth led me out into the cornfield.

Then I just ran downhill until the river came into full view.

The Bounty, I knew, lay beneath a certain clump of osiers. I rushed towards it along the side of the cornfield, hopefully calling Uncle George's name. I only half expected to hear Uncle George's answering growl, so I did not stop to listen, but scrambled through to the bank, where I had driven in the aft mooring stakes.

UNDER CANVAS

5. Pitching camp

Two things that must be available when you choose your camp site are water and wood. Make sure that they are near at hand, and get permission to camp there.

Do not trust streams or brooks for drinking water, even if you are told they are pure; boil the water first.

Gather only dead wood for fires. It is vandalism to break live branches from trees; and in any case they do not burn well.

Choose a level site for your tent and pitch it squarely with the back to the wind, avoiding stony ground and the very green grass which usually denotes damp ground. Take advantage of natural windbreaks such as a hedgerow or the edge of a wood—and look out for ants' nests, for the inhabitants can be a ticklish problem in bed.

If you are at the seaside do not be foolhardy and pitch on the edge of a cliff, which is not only dangerous but very cold at night. Wherever you are it is wise not to pitch tent under trees.

Make your fireplace well downwind from your tents and dig latrines well away from the site.

Next week: Camp comfort

I WAS really surprised then. There was no line round the stake; nor was there any sign of the Bounty. Uncle George must have moved her already!

I went down to the water's edge and looked up and down the reach, hoping that he might have tied up nearby; but no, he must have fixed that carburettor and decided to take the Bounty back to Braystoke without us. Perhaps, I reflected, he was furious with us for having disappeared for so long, and with the demand by the bogus policeman to move the Bounty from those moorings. In that case he would have left a message for us at the Ferry Inn. With a heavy heart I trotted along the bank toward the Inn.

With Uncle George in the Bounty at Braystoke all our plans would be much more difficult. I should have to take a bus into Braystoke to look for him—and wearing a doublet and hose with a feathered cap! Unless he had left a message... I hurried on toward the Ferry Inn.

My costume, of course, was the first trouble. "What's all this?" said the landlord. "We don't want no larking in here."

"It isn't a lark," I said. "I want Uncle George."

"So does everybody else, it seems. The telephone's never stopped ringing."

"You mean he hasn't been back here?"

"Not a sign of him. But what are you doing in fancy dress?"

"I'm sure I can explain it all, or rather Uncle George will explain it all..."

"But where is your Uncle George?"

"I expect he has taken the Bounty down to Braystoke."

"Not him," said the landlord. "She was took away by the engineers."

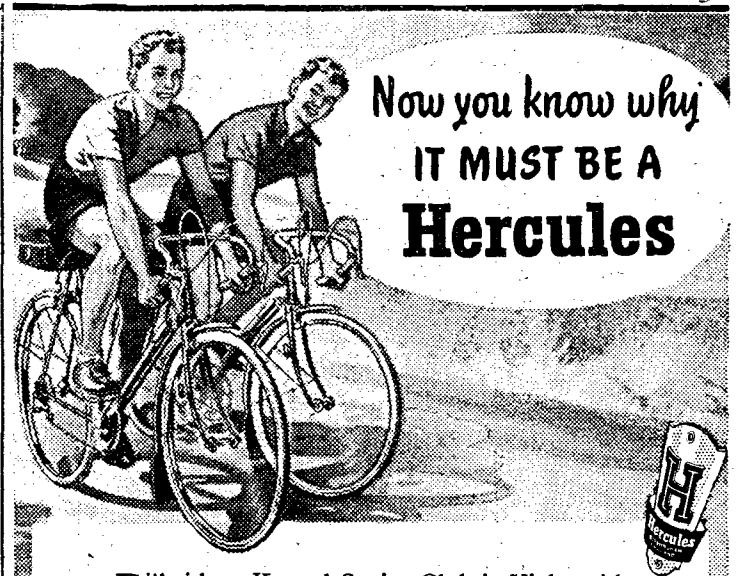
"What engineers?"

The landlord wagged a finger at me: "See here, youngster, I've got customers to serve, and what you do with your boat is no concern of mine. All I've had is a message for your uncle to ring Fort X—whatever that is—as soon as he comes in."

THE landlord turned away to his customers. Dare I use the public telephone in that crowded bar to ring up Fort X? Though I had given the last bit of money in my pouch to old Joe, I felt that it was just possible that the Fort authorities might take a reverse-charge call. It could not be done, however, without being overheard. People were already staring at me in astonishment as I stood there in doublet and hose. I should only draw more attention to myself by making such a call. The landlord, I felt, was watching me more closely than anybody.

I went out to the landing-stage and looked hopelessly up and down the river in case the Bounty or Uncle George should reappear by magic. Upstream the sun was beginning to set over the water. There was no time to lose if I was to get back with my bad news to the stokehole in the Blackmead Abbey gardens. A return journey in the pitch dark would be out of the question. I should have to set

Continued on page 10



Bill rides a Kestrel Senior Club in Violet with Lilac panel and Bob a famous Kestrel Club in Royal Ruby. Both with Reynolds "531" frame tubes. The Herailleur, the fastest 3-speed chain gear is available as extra.

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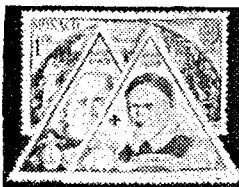
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SPORTS SHORTS

IN the British women's Olympic swimming team are four 16-year-olds—Angela Barnwell, Margaret McDowall, Valerie Harris, and Jean Botham, in addition to 15-year-old Pauline Musgrove.

WHEN his cricketing days are over young Fred Trueman, the Yorkshire and England fast bowler, will look upon a worn and rather battered cricket ball as one of his most treasured possessions. It is the ball with which he took three Indian wickets without a run being scored in the first Test at Leeds. After the second Test, Len Hutton presented him with two bails.



Pat Williams, a young discus thrower of the London Olympiad Athletic Club, practises her swing.

GORDON PIRIE, our greatest distance runner, retained his 6-mile title in the A.A.A. Championships and set up three new records—the British all-comers, the National, and the English native. This tall young Coulsdon bank clerk's time was 28 minutes 55.6 seconds. He also holds the 3-mile records.

A NEW German racing shell is being tested in which the cox lies in the bow of the boat instead of sitting at the rear. He watches the crew through mirrors as he steers.

A SPECIAL hat of navy blue with a red and white band has been presented to our Olympic athletes by the British Felt Hat Manufacturers Federation. The ventilation holes correspond to the five circles of the Olympic symbol.

Monday Adventure, by John Pudney

Continued from page 9

out now or never if I was to keep my appointment with the others.

One other thought crossed my mind. That was to take a bus or thumb a lift into Braystock in the hope of finding the vicar and telling him the whole story. Even if I had had the bus fare, however, and even if I had been wearing ordinary clothes, there seemed too great a risk of wasting time in this. I might spend half the night finding the vicar or even convincing him that the strange story about Blackmead Abbey was true.

So I turned home along the edge of the cornfield toward the spot where the Bounty's moorings had been. I would go on from there. Even to take back bad news was better than not to go back at all.

FEELING miserable that my mission had been such a failure, I turned my back on the sunset

LANCASHIRE meet Middlesex at Old Trafford on Saturday, and the man most anxious to see the sun shine on the game is Winston Place, the popular Lancashire batsman, who will be taking his benefit. He made his debut in 1937, and has now scored over 12,000 runs for his county. He played in three Tests against the West Indies during the 1947-48 tour.

ON the following Thursday Old Trafford will also set the stage for the Third Test match against India. Both previous Tests on the Manchester ground, in 1936 and 1946, were drawn.

WHEN stumping Shinde in the Lord's Test last month, Godfrey Evans, claimed his 100th victim in Test cricket, and became the first English wicket-keeper to achieve the feat. Bert Oldfield of Australia collected 130 victims in 54 Tests, but Evans should beat that great record, for he took his 100th "wicket" in his 42nd Test.

KENNETH JOY recently shattered the 100-mile trial competition cycling record by more than five minutes. This former Sheerness dock-worker who is now a cycle salesman in Birmingham covered the distance in 4 hours 6 minutes 52 seconds, at an average speed of over 24 miles an hour.

PLAYING for Orpington Cricket Club, Kent, George Hockey scored 46 not out off 15 balls. He followed this by taking ten wickets for 13 runs, twice performing the hat trick.

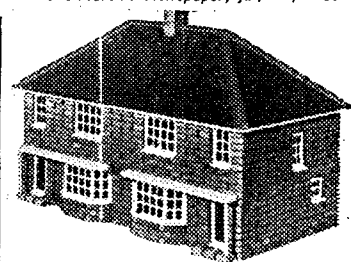
STARTING at 4.30 in the morning, Mr. Wilfred Jones of Birmingham recently played six rounds of golf during the day. He played for 17 hours, and took 513 strokes for the 108 holes.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR F.C. are making sure that their ground at White Hart Lane will not get over-muddy next season. They have completely returfed the ground—and underneath are six inches of tightly rolled soil, nine inches of clinker, and a mile of drains.

and trotted along the side of the field. I thought out every detail of the route. I should know the gap again which would take me into the jungle. With any luck I should be able to retrace my steps from there, but this would only be possible if I made it while there was still light. Once I reached the avenue again, darkness might be an advantage.

Reaching the corner of the field, going over all this in my mind, I was the perfect booby for any trap. At any rate, the first I knew of the trap was when the wire caught me across the lower part of my shin and I crashed down full length on the hard earth. It knocked all the wind out of me, and before I could get it back somebody came down heavily across me. "Caught him nicely," came a voice. "Shall I knock him on the head, or..."

To be continued



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The Children's Newspaper, July 12, 1952

GIANT SUNS OF THE EAGLE

BY THE C N ASTRONOMER

THE south-east sky is now adorned of an evening by the brilliant Altair, the Vulture Star of the Arabs since ancient times.

This star is between Beta and Gamma, and they make a striking and readily recognisable feature, being almost in a line, as shown in our star-map. The other chief stars of this fine constellation of Aquila, the Eagle, are also indicated.

It is one of the most ancient and interesting star-groupings which the imagination of the early astronomers of Chaldea conceived upwards of five thousand years ago. The eagle was venerated by the ancient Sumerian and Babylonian peoples long before the time of Abraham.

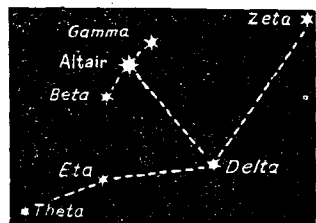
Altair is of particular interest because it is one of our Sun's nearer neighbours, and is the nearest of all the bright stars at present visible. Its distance is only 16 light-years' journey, or about 1,012,000 times farther off than our Sun.

Were Altair as near as our Sun it would appear about half as wide again, Altair's diameter being about 1,200,000 miles. Its surface

is much hotter than that of our Sun, with an average temperature of 8600 degrees centigrade, compared with our Sun's average of 6000 degrees.

Altair has in consequence a more brilliant surface, and radiates about nine times more light and heat than does our Sun.

As Altair is coming nearer to us at an average rate of 24 miles a second, it will appear brighter in ages to come. But at its present



great distance, this rapid approach makes no appreciable difference to Altair's brilliance.

Gamma-in-Aquila, known also in ancient times as Tarazed, though appearing to us of only third magnitude is actually a much larger sun than Altair, but at the much greater distance of 142 light-years' journey it does not seem so bright.

Its immensity may be inferred from the fact that Gamma radiates about 125 times more light and heat than our Sun. It belongs to the "giant" class of sun and has a diameter of about 43 million miles—that is, 50 times greater than our Sun.

Beta-in-Aquila, whose Arabic name is Alschain, is a sun similar to ours, and about 42 light-years distant.

A most interesting solar system is that of Theta-in-Aquila, for this is composed of two immense suns about 155 light-years distant from us. Their centres average only about 10 million miles apart, and together they radiate about 90 times more light and heat than our Sun.

COLOSSAL TIDES

The surfaces of such immense spheres must therefore be comparatively near together. This would have the effect of raising colossal tides as they whirl round the centre of gravity in their orbits at immense speed, taking only 17 days to complete a revolution.

Eta-in-Aquila, which appears fainter owing to its much greater distance of about 800 light-years' journey, is of particular interest owing to the remarkable variations in its light. These take place in the course of 7 days, 4 hours, and 14 minutes, during which the star varies between 3.7 and 4.6 magnitude.

It has been found from spectroscopic analysis that this variation results from a regular periodic expansion and contraction of the sun itself, which consists of a colossal sphere of exceedingly rarefied elements in the form of radiant "fire mist," much less dense than the Earth's atmosphere.

This fiery sphere of whirling gaseous elements is calculated to average about 30 million miles in diameter, but it alternately expands and contracts to the extent of some 2½ million miles in this short period of a week. It is, in fact, an example of what is known as a "Cepheid Variable" star—a sun which periodically pulsates.

G. F. M.

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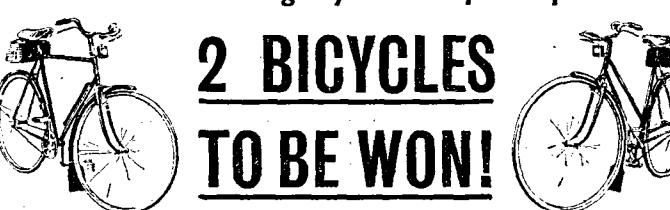
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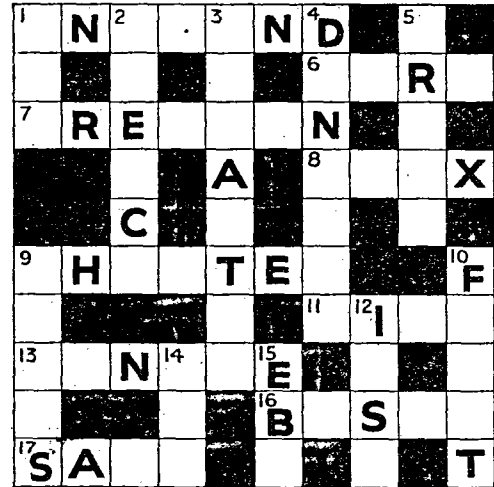
How good are you at Crosswords—and geography? Here, in the fourth of the C N's new fortnightly competitions, is a chance to combine both talents, and perhaps win a grand bicycle as well. That is the prize for each of the two nearest all-correct entries—one for a boy, and one for a girl. There are also 10 Ten-Shilling notes as consolation prizes for runners-up. In the event of more than two correct solutions being sent in, age and neatness will be taken into consideration in selecting the winners.

To enter the competition, complete your square in ink, cut out the panel whole (square and coupon together) and then fill in the coupon plainly. Make sure that you get your entry signed as your own unaided work. Then post to:

C N Competition No. 4,
3 Pilgrim Street,
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to arrive not later than Tuesday, July 22, the Closing Date.

This competition is open to all readers under 17 in Great Britain, all Ireland, and the Channel Islands. The Editor's decision will be final.

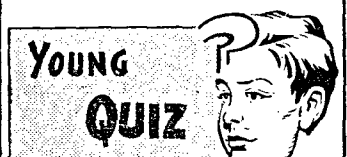


CLUES ACROSS

1 The home of the English. 6 Southern Ireland. 7 Seat of the Russian Government in Moscow. 8 Coming from the Isle of Man. 9 This town with a Man in front makes another Northern city. 11 Canal between the Baltic and the North Sea. 13 City of many canals. 16 Swiss Frontier town. 17 Lancashire town that sounds like a part of a yacht.

CLUES DOWN

1 Half an Eskimo makes a river. 2 Mediterranean country with an "oily" sound. 3 It separates us from U.S.A. 4 Where the Danes come from. 5 River with a bridge at Nottingham. 9 You'll find plenty of these round the Cornish coast. 10 Swift. 12 The middle of Leinster. 14 Chilly end of 13 Across. 15 The opposite of now.



YOUNG QUIZ

- 1 Which is the largest ship in the world?
- 2 How did Mount Everest get its name?
- 3 What is a yaffle?
- 4 Who united Scotland and England under one rule?
- 5 What is the most easterly point in England?
- 6 A precept is a command, a boundary, or a steep cliff?
- 7 Who wrote Auld Lang Syne?
- 8 What is the maximum size for a cricket bat?

Answers on page 12

Name..... Age.....
Address.....
.....
.....
Certified..... Parent/Guardian

THE BRAN TUB

LATE WARNING

THE inspector came upon two men frantically digging in a trench. He prodded a stick into walls of the trench, then said to the workmen: "Tell the foreman that this trench isn't safe."

"He knows," replied one of the men. "We're digging him out."

COUNTRYSIDE FLOWERS

THE beautiful yellow iris may be found in stagnant pools or damp ditches. There are three short petals, growing erect in the



centre of three big and graceful drooping sepals of yellow, which are often mistaken for the petals. Dark splashes on the flower's lower lip make a signpost for the bees. The smooth round stems are tough; they grow from three to four feet high, and the stiff upright leaves are sword-shaped.

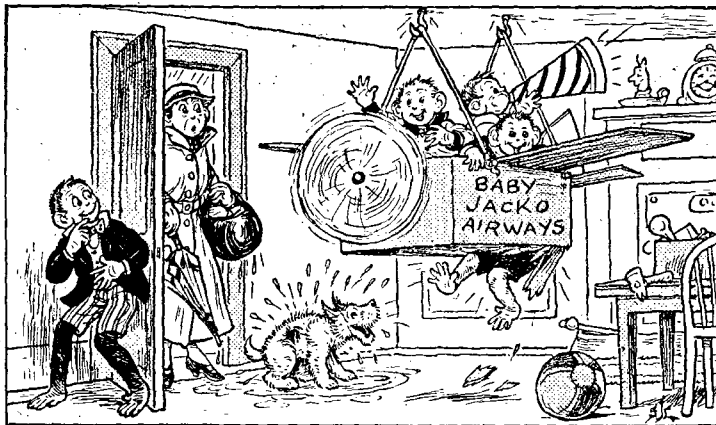
In the autumn the brown seed-pods burst, revealing rows of handsome scarlet berries.

Enigma

I'M several, maybe quite a lot.
Behead me, and I'm anyone.
Cut off my tail, and you will have
A mother's fully grown-up son.
Remove my third of letters four,
And you'll get a month that you
adore.

Answer next week

JACKO RISES TO THE OCCASION



Jacko had intended showing Baby and two of his young cousins how to fly a model aeroplane, but it began to rain and showed no signs of stopping. "Never mind," said Jacko, when he saw their gloomy faces, "we'll go flying in here." He could afford to say that for he knew Mother was out. Very soon he fixed up something which vaguely resembled an aircraft—even though it was a little unsafe. "Hooray!" cried Baby, "we've taken to the air." Just then Mother came back—and Jacko took to his heels.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

DRAGONFLIES AND THEIR EGGS. Brilliant-hued dragonflies darted over and above the Long-pond, their powerful wings shimmering in the bright sunlight.

"Look! There is one resting on a floating leaf," exclaimed Ann, pointing to a brown specimen.

"It's a female, and she is laying her eggs," said Farmer Gray.

"I thought dragonflies fixed their eggs to a leaf," remarked Don.

"Some species do," replied the farmer; "others skim-low over the water, distributing their eggs as they fly. Some people are scared by dragonflies, but they are quite harmless."

Hidden places

MY first could be a lion's jungle home.

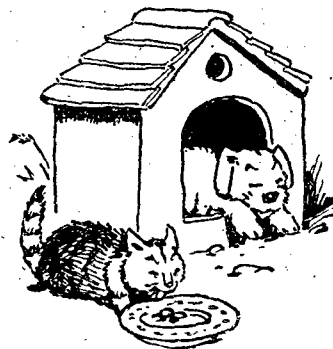
My next's a tiny bay, without the T.

My whole's a place which boasts a mighty castle,

The largest one in Wales there is to see.

Answer next week

FREE MEAL



Here's a jolly little sinner
Eating up old Bonzo's dinner.
But Bonzo's not as kind as he
seems—
He's fast asleep, in the land of dreams.

CHAIN QUIZ

Solutions to the following clues are linked, the last two letters of the first answer being the first two of the second, and so on.

1. Third largest city of Russia and capital of the Ukraine; lies on the bank of the Dneiper; important railway centre.

2. World's highest mountain, also called Chumulungma; the many attempts to climb it have failed, but two expeditions are now preparing to try again.

3. Male deer; its horns branch as its age increases, an animal with twelve branchlets (or "points") being described as "royal."

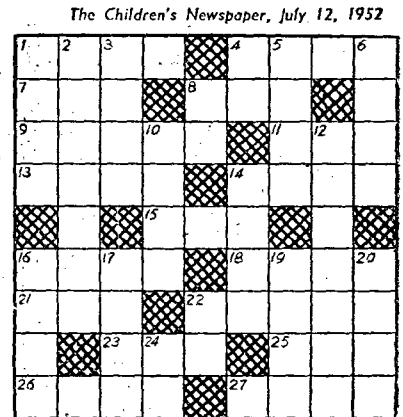
4. Village in France famous as the site of a battle, 1415, between a small English army under Henry V and a large French force; the fine work of their archers gave the English a resounding victory.

Answer next week

Crossword puzzle

READING ACROSS: 1 Food. 4 Emloys. 7 Highest playing card. 8 Industrious insect. 9 Tendency. 11 Perform. 13 Couch. 14 Run at moderate speed. 15 Anger. 16 Call. 18 Fish are caught in these. 21 And so on. 22 Gaze. 23 Devour. 25 The sun. 26 Haze. 27 Usually in a belfry.

READING DOWN: 1 Lard and margarine. 2 Tumbler. 3 Ridge of rock. 4 United Nations. 5 Heavenly body. 6 Badger's home. 8 Anno Domini. 10 Each finger and toe has one. 12 Command. 14 Canvas shelter. 16 Tiller. 17 Freezes. 19 Comfort. 20 Dispose of. 22 Saint. 24 Preposition.



Answer next week

Speedy work

AN aged old gardener named Smailes

Spent a great deal of time chasing snails.

He caused them to halt,

With big pinches of salt,

Which he placed with much care on their tails.

IN THE CART

A POSTMAN in Chesterfield not long ago was delivering parcels by handcart. He pulled up outside a shop, entered with some parcels, came out by another door, and proceeded on his way. A hundred yards up the road he realised that he was pushing the corporation dust cart.

Riddle in rhyme

MY first contains a deal of salt!

My next makes gardeners sore.

My whole is found around the coast,

By tides cast on the shore.

Answer next week

TO BE EXPECTED

THE shepherd spends his leisure hours

In the garden, growing flowers—Pinks, carnations, roses, stocks; His favourites, though, of course are phlox.

Riddle in verse

WHAT did the needle need
So very much indeed?
Some cotton, white and neat,
To make the pleat complete!

YOUNG QUIZ—answers

- 1 The Queen Elizabeth (83,672 tons).
- 2 It was named after Sir. George Everest, surveyor in India.
- 3 A species of woodpecker.
- 4 James I.
- 5 The Ness at Lowestoft.
- 6 A command.
- 7 Robert Burns.
- 8 Length: 38 inches, width: 4 inches.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Riddle my town. Banbury
Who am I? Trueman
Chain Quiz. Drake, Kenya, Yale, leopard

BEDTIME CORNER

"This is queer," said Mr. Portly

"I SAY, Mr. Portly," called Penny from the garden wall, "have you met that new cat from the house where the owner's always gardening and shoeing us off?"

"I didn't know they had a cat," replied Mr. Portly.

"Oh, yes. She's been sitting among the pea rows the last few days. She's frightfully stand-offish, and won't answer when I say good-morning."

"I'll come along," said Mr. Portly. And there, among the pea rows, a large black cat was sitting. She stared proudly before her and ignored their friendly greetings.

"This is queer," said Mr. Portly. "Wonder if Snowball knows her?"

He said he had not met her anywhere before, either. "But if we jumped down and sat around she'd talk," he suggested.

So they did. But never a word did that proud cat reply.



"Blow this!" exclaimed Mr. Portly at last. "Let's go adventuring, and try again later."

Well, for days they tried at odd times, in the mornings, afternoons, and evenings; but still never a word.

"If only Tinkle were back from his holiday, he'd make her speak," Mr. Portly said. "I'll never forget how he could always show me what to do when I first came here."

And the next day Tinkle was back. He gave one sniff at the proud black creature, then purred with laughing. "Why, she isn't a real cat at all!" he cried. "She's a Scarebird. The owner made her to scare the sparrows from his peas."

Penny and Snowball and Mr. Portly were disgusted. But later they were allowed to play in that garden. For the owner realised how much they had helped to keep the sparrows away.

JANE THORNICROFT

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